

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:

Thursday, : : November 12, 1857.

AGENTS.

J. E. DONIPHAN, (Successor to W. S. Swann), North-West Corner of Olive and Main Streets, St. Louis, is our Agent in that City, for soliciting Subscriptions and Advertisements, and making collections for the Chief.

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Sound Logic.

We some time ago took occasion to protest against the course of the Centropolis Leader, and other Kansas papers, in abusing the American party, inasmuch as the Free State party had invited members of all parties to forget their differences for the time being, and unite in favor of the Freedom of Kansas; in obedience to which call, and in good faith, hundreds of Americans in the Territory laid aside their issues, and joined in the ranks of Freedom. We thought it ungenerous in these papers, to be thus denouncing those who had joined them in good faith. After a labor of nearly two months, the editors of the Leader come out with what we suppose they intend as a reply to our article, from which we gather that their spite against the Americans arises from the fact that Millard Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave Bill, and that the Fillmore men opposed Fremont for the Presidency. Weighty reasons, to be sure! But their assertion that Millard Fillmore was the father of the Fugitive Slave Bill, betrays either ignorance or wilful misrepresentation. He was not only not the father of that Bill, but he did not sign it until, from careful examination, and consultation with the highest legal authority, his Attorney General, he was satisfied that it was perfectly Constitutional. Millard Fillmore has a sacred regard for the Constitution—the editors of the Leader will please make a note of that. We will also remind them that their pet Fremont likewise heartily indorsed the whole of the compromise measures, of which the Fugitive Slave Bill was one; and that Henry Clay, whom such editors as those of the Leader are constantly quoting in favor of their party, was one of the most ardent advocates of those measures.

The Leader also snarls at us, because we refused to pursue a partisan course, during the late Territorial campaign. We have so often explained our position, that it is useless to do so again. We have as severely denounced the course of the Pro-Slavery party as the Leader has; but, unlike it, we have also denounced what we conceived to be wrong in the Free State party. And as to voting, the poll-books will exhibit as clear a record for us, as the editors of the Leader can produce. Professing to be independent, the Leader snaps at us because we will not become partisan; but we would in all kindness recommend to them to be sure of their own perfection, before they find fault with others. If we mistake not, the Leader, although claiming to be intensely Free State, has nevertheless, in the estimation of some of the Moguls of the party, the reputation of not being too "sound on the goose."

A word about this Fremont business, and we are through. If it is the object of the Leader, or of the Free State party, to snub off all those who did not vote for Fremont, or who, so help them God, never would, that party will be so badly used up in Kansas, that it will never see day-light. If the cattle-leader who, within the space of one month, turned renegade to his party, his State, and his religion, in order to secure the Presidency, is to be made the issue here, the people had better know it at once, so that those who are not satisfied with the programme, can withdraw, and "get their money back." For our part, we were under the impression that the issue was Free or Slave State, and voted accordingly. But we don't want Fremont held up before our face, as a light to guide us. We are proud to acknowledge that we voted for Millard Fillmore, (notwithstanding they say he is going to marry a Catholic wife,) and the more we think over it, the more our conscience tells us we did right; and we believe, to this day, that if he had been elected, the Kansas difficulties would have been settled ere now, and that there would not be the remotest doubt of this becoming a Free State. Mr. Leader, Fillmore was not elected—neither was Fremont. Don't cry over spilt milk, and abuse your best friends for it.

A great ado is now being made over the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate, by the Tennessee Legislature. His greatest merit seems to lie in the fact that he could not read nor write until after he was married, when he was taught by his wife. His chief recommendation to the favor of the party that elected him, was probably the fact that he has been in the habit of stigmatizing Jesus Christ as a bastard, and his mother as a prostitute! In the Tennessee Legislature, he termed Christ a swindler, and declared that Democracy was as reliable a system of religion as Christianity!

FRESH ARRIVAL.—On Saturday last, the first instalment of Winter arrived, in the shape of a smart fall of snow, followed by some tolerably cold weather.

Hogs wanted by C. F. Jennings. See his advertisement.

Something About White Cloud.

In rummaging over some old papers, a few days since, we came across the following article, which, from its date, was written just two years ago, from the neighborhood of what is now our town. It is the most satisfactory, and perhaps the truest account of the Chief White Cloud, that we have yet obtained. In the article, White Cloud is represented as having been a very cruel and blood-thirsty man. He may have been, in his wars with other tribes. But the ways of the Indian are not like those of the white man. Their glory is in the number of scalps they take, and horses they steal. The latter is not considered very glorious among the whites; although, in reference to the former, all people are pretty much alike. A horse is the most valuable article an Indian can possess—much more valuable, in his eyes, than a squaw. But White Cloud was very friendly to the whites, and one never came to his house hungry, but he had set before him the best provision the Chief possessed. The peace between the Iowas and the Pawnees is still unbroken, and the former paid the latter a visit, during the last Summer. Only last week, we saw a trophy of the feud spoken of below. An Indian was in our office, with a scalp dangling to his war-club, which he told us, with a look of grim satisfaction, he had taken from a Pawnee. The Chief, No Heart, who was elevated over White Cloud, is yet living at the Iowa village, near this place, and still retains his position, as head Chief of the tribe. But to the article:—

An Indian Story.

GREAT NEBADA, K. T., Nov. 13, 1855. The Indians who occupy the country in the region of these Government surveys, are the Iowas, Omahas and Pawnees. The Iowas and Pawnees, until very recently, were deadly enemies, while the Omahas were friendly with both. Six years ago—in the fall of 1849—three white persons, two gentlemen and a lady, who had been residing near old Fort Kearney, and had there attached to them a beautiful Pawnee girl, of some sixteen summers, set out for their home in Kentucky, taking the young Pawnee maiden with them. They had nearly reached St. Joseph when they met a band of Iowas. The Iowas asked for the Pawnee girl. She was refused to them. She was on a horse behind one of the gentlemen. Several warriors approached and seized her long tresses, and drew her backward to the earth. She screamed for help. A young brave, who seemed to have authority, approached. She threw herself upon her knees before him, and implored for mercy. He then deliberately leveled his rifle and shot her through the heart. He then severed her head from her body and stuck it upon the top of a pole, and had a war dance around it. They then quartered her body, and each warrior of the band bearing a part of it, marched after their chief, who bore her head aloft upon the pole, to their nearest village, where they held a great feast. In the meanwhile, the whites hastened to this place, and gave information of these diabolical proceedings to Col. A. J. Vaughan, who was then Indian Agent here. He immediately mounted his horse and rode to Fort Leavenworth, got a detachment of dragoons, hastened back and surprised them in their feast. He arrested those who were concerned in her capture and death, and had them imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth, where they remained only several months, and were released without prosecution of any kind. The head and limbs of the hapless girl were put together in a coffin and decently interred. When this news reached the Pawnees, they made an invasion into the country of the Iowas, and stole many of their horses. White Cloud, then the head chief of the Iowas, took a band of warriors down among the Pawnees, and destroyed one of their villages—killing even the women and children. In this encounter, his right eye was pierced and destroyed by an arrow, aimed by a boy but ten years old. In the next instant, his unerring tomahawk was buried in the cleft skull of the brave child, and the battle ended. All old and young, male and female, were indiscriminately butchered. Col. Vaughan made a report of it to the Government, and was instructed forthwith to depose White Cloud, and have another chief elected in his place. An old man named No Heart was unanimously chosen. It is a strange name for one of his character, for he is an excellent man, and still enjoying the confidence of his people, and the respect of the whites. He at once entered into a treaty of peace with the Pawnees, and since that time, they have lived in friendship. White Cloud retired from the society of men. He sat alone in silent gloom. An impenetrable cloud seemed to rest upon his spirit. It was not grief for his bloody deeds; it was not remorse for his barbarous butcheries, but it was wounded pride that broke his heart. He died in a short time, and his body was placed upon the summit of a high hill, that overlooks for a great distance, the Missouri River. A white post was painted at the head of his grave, filled with horses and scalps, drawn rudely in red paint, and which contain his epitaph, showing his glories in the number of persons he has slain, and of horses he has stolen. This was the same White Cloud whom Bayard Taylor mentioned as having crossed the ocean in the steamship with himself when he first essayed a tour of those Oriental climates, whose graphic and beautiful portraits by his skillful hand, afford such interest to his readers; and is the same whom Col. Meloy, of your city, introduced at the leading courts of Europe, with eulogy. His life was brilliant and eventful. He took many scalps—he stole many horses—he died in sadness and in gloom, and may he rest in peace.

More Snow.—On Tuesday night, and Wednesday, we were visited by another fall of snow, which, at the present writing, covers the ground to the depth of four to six inches, with rather a wintry feeling in the atmosphere. Our town now looks more like a White Cloud than we have yet seen her. We hope Gen. Lane will permit us to have some fine weather yet!

BANKS AND BROKERS.—In the present derangement of banks, the brokers have been less fortunate than common, in making a speculation. In most cases where a broker presents himself at a bank, with bills, to demand the specie, the citizens collect, with tar, feathers and rails, or with eggs, and give him notice to quit, which notice is generally complied with. Thus the banks get clear of a run, without using any unlawful means to do so; although they are no doubt secretly at the bottom of the proceedings. We hold this mode of treating the brokers, in such emergencies, to be perfectly justifiable, although we are not in favor of mob law. The brokers, to be sure, have a legal right to demand specie for their bills, and the banks are bound to pay it; and there should be no interference in the matter, if it concerned only them. But when a bank is compelled to suspend, under a run, it is not the bankers nor the brokers who lose by it, but generally poor people. The money sharks look out for number one, but the laboring classes are compelled to lose their money, or sacrifice a great portion of it—it is bought up by the brokers, for a mere trifle, and they make a speculation on it. Nine-tenths of the bank failures or suspensions are caused by the brokers—they make a regular business of running on banks, in order to reap a harvest therefrom. The people are the losers in the operation, and it is no more than right for them to take measures for their own protection—and this new method of getting rid of the brokers, appears to be the most effectual one yet adopted.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This is the name of a candidate for public patronage, in the line of periodical literature, just started in Boston. Each number is to contain considerably over 100 pages, and it is gotten up in the very neatest style of typographic art. Its list of contributors embraces every writer of note in America, and every department of literature will receive attention in its pages. Every article admitted will be replete with ability, and at the same time sparkling and entertaining, devoid of the dullness which has heretofore been characteristic of such productions. It is neutral in nothing, but topics of general interest, of all kinds, will be treated in a fair, impartial, and independent manner. It professes to be devoted to Literature, Art, and Politics. The number before us augurs a work of great interest and popularity. The price is \$3 per year. Any person remitting that amount to the publishers, Phillips, Sampson & Co., 13 Winter Street, Boston, Mass., will receive the Magazine for one year, pre-paid, if within 3,000 miles of the office of publication. It will be for sale in all the cities and principal villages, by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and Periodical Dealers.

In another column we publish an able article from the Louisville Journal, on Kansas affairs. But we see that the editor has fallen into the erroneous idea, or makes the statement for political effect, that all the Democratic candidates, at the recent election, were Free State men, pledged to make Kansas free; and that if they had succeeded, Kansas would have been given up as a Free State. The contrary is the fact. The Democratic candidates throughout the Territory, with scarcely an exception, were Pro-Slavery men, known to be in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Slave State; and had that party succeeded, it would have been considered as an indorsement of the Pro-Slavery party, bogus laws, Constitutional Convention, and all; and the Convention would have taken it as a permit for them to make a Pro-Slavery Constitution, without further ceremony.

MORE KANSAS PRODUCTS.—Since our last issue, Mr. C. Dorland has brought into our office two radishes, grown without any other attending than putting the seed into the ground—one weighing within a fraction of 12 pounds, and the other 10 pounds. Also, 22 Meshannock potatoes, taken at random, weighing 10 pounds—averaging a little less than half a pound each.

The Sergeant's Bluff Independent asks us how we manage certain matters, when we get "mellow." Never having been so unlucky as to get into that condition, we must request of him to direct his conversation on "mellowness" to some one who is qualified, by equal experience, to talk back to him, as there is evidently a chronic mellowness somewhere about his cranium.

A gang of burglars recently attempted to burn the village of Lansing, the capital of Michigan, by simultaneously firing houses in all parts of the town.—The largest block of buildings in the place was consumed, destroying a number of stores, and State Journal printing office. The ring-leader and several others of the burglars have been arrested.

We notice, in the proceedings of the Missouri Legislature, that Araminta J. Alcock has had her name changed to Eliza Jane Blair. There is a better way than that for women to get clear of a disagreeable name and a disagreeable situation, at the same time—by getting married!

We learn that David A. Williams, recently of this place, who has been keeping a hotel at Rulo, in Nebraska, was arrested, last week, on the charge of having stolen some \$400 from a man stopping with him. He was lodged in jail, at Salem, to await his trial.

RICHTEST OF ALL!—The 1600 names on the bogus poll list of Johnson County, it has been discovered, were taken bodily from a Cincinnati Directory, name for name, in alphabetical rotation, as they appeared in the Directory. The perpetrators copied until they had the required number of votes, then stopped, without getting quarter through the alphabet.—Was there ever another election, where it so happened that all the voters whose names commenced with A, offered their vote first; then those commencing with B, and so on; and where all the names commenced with the first few letters of the alphabet only?

And yet Judge Cato issued a mandamus, to compel the Governor and Secretary to give certificates to those who claim to be elected by these votes! It would be amusing to look over that list, and find some of the hottest anti-slavery men in Cincinnati, recorded as having voted the Pro-Slavery ticket! It would have been just the same, had these fellows made up their list from the catalogues of Penitentiaries and Lunatic Asylums—Cato would have issued his mandamus, to compel their acceptance by the Governor and Secretary!

Doniphan County was only saved from a heavy invasion from Missouri, by the cutting of the ferry boats loose, under the direction of Gen. Lane, and letting them float down the river. A wholesale invasion was contemplated in that vicinity, and the villains were frustrated in their scheme.—Herald of Freedom.

Yes, Gen. Lane played thunder! All the ferry boats were cut loose, under his direction—yet the boat at this place was running on election day; the boat at Iowa Point, ditto; the steam ferry boat at St. Joseph, ditto; and nearly all the boats in the County, ditto. The Herald has forgotten to mention one circumstance which prevented an invasion. The day was very cold, rainy, muddy, and disagreeable—all of which were owing to the extraordinary exertions of Gen. Lane!

Judge Lecompte is out in a letter, in the St. Louis Republican, to correct aspersions cast upon his character, by the Connecticut memorialists, in their letter to the President. We have not been advised as to the state of their appetites, since the infliction, but presume they are not much impaired.

The editor of the Savannah Democrat is too funny—we can't get over him. We resign him to the tender mercy of that mammoth concern, the Preparation Nucleus and Echo, which seems to be interested in his welfare!

Ann E. Hunter, and other females, have petitioned the Missouri Legislature, to declare them of age. This is the first instance on record, of women wanting to be made older than they really are!

See Notice of C. Dorland, in reference to Town Lots, and cutting timber on town tract.

John Bernard Schneefelder has been getting the Missouri Legislature to change his name. We don't blame him!

Judge Cato's Mandamus.

Territory of Kansas.—To Robt. J. Walker, Governor of Kansas Territory, and Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of the same, Greeting: Whereas, Samuel J. Jones, Wm. Hall, Hiram Bledsoe, J. H. Denforth, John T. Ector, S. S. Bolling, A. P. Walker, Wm. S. Wells, J. C. Thompson, Thos. B. Sykes, and U. B. Windsor, have been duly elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas—to wit: The above first three named as members of the Council, the remainder as members of the House of Representatives of the said Assembly, apportioned by law to meet on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, from the counties of Johnson and Douglas of the said territory, to wit: on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1857, and ought to be commissioned as Councilmen and Representatives by you, nevertheless, you, not being ignorant of the premises, but disregarding your duty thereon, have not only refused thought thereto required by the said members elect, but yet you refuse so to do in contempt of us, and to the great damage of the said members elect, as by their complaint we have understood. We, therefore, being willing that speedy justice should be done in their behalf, do command and enjoin you that immediately after the receipt of this writ, you do cause the said members elect to be granted their certificates of election, and do signify the cause to us why you cannot or will not grant the certificates as aforesaid, but in your default complaint should again come to us, and how you have executed this writ, make known to us at Leecompton on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, and have you then, there this writ.

Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of October, A. D. 1857. STEPHEN G. CATO, Judge 2d Judicial District, K. T.

Who are the Amalgamationists?

By the latest U. S. Census, the proportion of Mulattoes in the several States mentioned below is as follows:

	Population.	Mulattoes.
New York,	3,048,325	8,139
Virginia,	894,800	79,775
N. Hampshire,	317,456	184
Louisiana,	255,491	33,918
Massachusetts,	985,466	2,340
Mississippi,	206,718	20,365
Illinois,	846,035	2,506
Kentucky,	761,413	32,850

The whole number of Mulattoes in the Free States as shown by the census, is 56,503. So it appears that Virginia has 23,172 more Mulattoes than all the free States together! Republicans are not allowed to live in Virginia.

Bayard Taylor is about to publish a new volume of travels in Norway, Sweden and Lapland.

Important Correspondence.

LAWRENCE, Oct. 20, 1857.

To His Excellency, ROBERT J. WALKER, Governor of Kansas Territory, and Hon. F. P. STANTON, Secretary of Kansas Territory. GENTLEMEN:—We the undersigned, your fellow-citizens, have heard that your just action in rejecting the fraudulent returns from Oxford, in this district, has created great excitement against you, among certain persons now assembled at Leecompton, and that they are threatening violence; desirous of preserving the peace of the Territory, we respectfully invite you to remove to this locality, and we pledge you a hearty welcome, and full protection against the gangs who would crush you, and trample upon the dearest rights of the people of Kansas. Respectfully yours, J. H. LANE, G. W. BROWN, RICHARD REALP, and one hundred other citizens of Lawrence.

LECOMPTON, Oct. 21st, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—We have received your communication of this date, inviting us to remove to the city of Lawrence, and offering your protection against personal violence, which you suppose has been threatened by certain persons in Leecompton.

It is quite true, gentlemen, that the evening succeeding our reception of the Oxford returns, a small meeting here of fifteen or twenty persons, denounced our course, in connection with the Administration of affairs in Kansas; but no threats of personal violence were made, as far as we have learned, and we entertain no apprehensions of that nature. Even if such menaces had been made, our official duty requires our presence now at Leecompton, and no hazard of personal consequence would deter us from remaining here.

Whilst, therefore, we must decline your invitation to remove to Lawrence, we tender you our sincere thanks for your hospitalities so kindly proffered. We thank you also, gentlemen, for the approbation you have been pleased to express, of our course in regard to the extraordinary returns, (as they are called,) from Oxford. From our first inspection of that document, we never doubted or hesitated as to its rejection. But besides the intrinsic evidence on the face of the paper itself, we deemed it our duty, by a visit to that precinct, to ascertain the facts which are set forth in our proclamation of the 19th inst. From the period of our entrance into this Territory, it has been our determination, so far as within our power, to enable the people of Kansas, in the true meaning of the Organic law, to control their own Government; and to this policy we shall continue steadfastly to adhere. Influenced by these considerations, we have rejected the spurious and illegal returns from McGehee county as well as from Oxford. Accept, gentlemen, most sincere assurance of the respectful consideration of your fellow-citizens.

R. J. WALKER, FRED. P. STANTON, To Messrs. LANE, BROWN, REALP, and upwards of one hundred citizens, &c.

How the Ladies Dress in Kansas.

A Kansas letter writer, who recently came down the Missouri on the steamer Omaha, says:

At Atchison we took on a young Kansas belle, whose only attendant was a young Missouri bluestocking. The young lady was apparently dressed in the latest age of style and fashion—the chaste straw hat—the innumerable flounces and wide-spreading hoops of her gay striped silk dress, set off her commanding figure very gracefully. Her statue tall—as Byron says, I hate a dumpty woman. But the richest scene in relation to this young belle was behind the curtain, and is to come yet. At Leavenworth our fair one left us, and as she was standing on the bank "casting a last, long lingering look" back, we were tempted to admire her delicately turned ankles—"who can resist a nicely laced gaiter or a peeping ancle?"—when, behold! she hadn't any stockings on! I am unable to say what the fashion is in Kansas—whether it is fashionable for ladies to go without hose or not, but certain I am that the finest dressed one whom I saw in the Territory didn't use the article.

Why Doniphan County West Free State.

It will be remembered that, in order to secure the northern counties of Kansas to the pro-Slavery party, they were embraced in a Council District with the county of Doniphan, making the district extend from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, being about 900 miles in length to 30 in width. At the defeat of a scheme so well laid, they are of course measurably taken aback, and the Doniphan Constitutionalists thus inadvertently disclose the secret of the failure.

If the reports from other places in this county be true, Doniphan was not the only place where the ferry boats were cut loose or damaged so that they could not run on the day of election. The sneaking abolitionists are competent to do any dirty and villainous deed. The trifling and dishonorable act of sending every boat adrift was in keeping with their whole career in Kansas. Jim Lane conceals his meanness and his white slaves execute his orders.

UNDERGROUND R. R. RETURN TRAINS.

The steamer Telegraph brings back from Canada on every trip families of negroes who have formerly fled to the provinces from the States. They describe the life and condition of the blacks in Canada as miserable in the extreme. They are principally from Canada West. Ohio and Michigan are likely to have large accessions to their negro population from that source. The Canadians have shown a disposition in their parliament and every day transactions to discourage the negro population coming to or remaining in the provinces.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

OF INTEREST TO POST MASTERS.

Attorney General Black has decided that if stamps are stolen or lost from a post office, the post master is responsible to the Government for them. He says: "One who has the custody of public money or property, and is paid for taking care of it, cannot get rid of his responsibility by showing a theft or an accidental loss. He is an insurer of its safety against all perils of that kind."

The Bogus Convention Daguerreotyp.

We clip the following graphic description of the personelle of the members of the bogus Constitutional Convention from the Kansas correspondence of the Independent Democrat, Concord, N. H.

These creatures, who have the audacity to sit and frame a constitution for a people whom they in no sense represent, deserve to be held up to the contempt and ridicule of all good men everywhere.

"A more incongruous mass of heterogeneous materials than this said Convention it has never been my lot to meet. I do verily believe that if the Messrs. Fowler of New York city were to come out here and take casts of the heads of the delegates, they would make such a splendid addition to their phenologic museum of 'busts of distinguished criminals' as could be procured under no other circumstances. The low, retreating foreheads, the red, inflamed eyes, the bulging development of animalism at the back of the cranium, eclipse everything I have heretofore seen or ever again hope to see. You might rake the parlous of the 'Five Points' of New York city to their very dregs, but you could find nothing whose characteristics of depravity were more marked than those of the men who have usurped the office of law-makers of the people of Kansas.

There was Henderson, of the Leavenworth Journal, with a face like a dog's snout, snuffing for offal and garbage. There was Sheriff Jones, with a face like a murderer's knife with a half-pulled scabbard.

There was the face of Judge Elmore, withdrawn of its good and bad—a mere casted face.

There was the face of General Calhoun, like an emetic of bitter herbs.

Faces so much like snakes you could hear their sibilant hisses.

Faces like a tormented conscience, livid with rage, and purple with the pains of hell.

Faces like the concentrated essence of all meanness and all scoundrelism; faces which struck a chill to your hart like death.

Such are the faces of some of those who are to draft a State Constitution for the government of the people of Kansas. MODE OF PROCEEDING IN MAKING PURCHASES OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.—When an individual applies to the register of a land district to purchase a tract of land, he is required to file a written "application." On such application the register endorses his certificate, showing the land is vacant and subject to entry. That certificate the applicant carries to the receiver, and it is the evidence on which the receiver permits payments to be made, and issues his "original receipt," the duplicate of which is handed to the purchaser as his evidence of payment, and which is required to be surrendered when a patent is forwarded from the General Land Office for delivery. The "original receipt" is handed to the register, who indicates the sale on his township plat, enters the same in his tract book, and is transmitted by the register of the General Land Office, with the monthly abstract of sales and certificates of purchase.

This is the formality prescribed to individual purchasers, and must be observed not only for their protection in securing titles, but for the protection of the interests of the government. The law has established two officers in a land district—the register and receiver—and prescribed a mode of proceeding to serve as a check upon each other. If a claimant fails to observe the requirements, he does it at his peril. If he deposits money with any person connected with the district office, even with a receiver, without having first filed a written application with the register, he does so at his own risk, the government not being responsible for any loss where the terms on which the law authorizes entries are departed from.—Wash. Union.

BLIND UNTIL HE GOT SLEEPY.—A mixed assemblage of blacks and whites met in convention lately at Syracuse, N. Y., to discuss matters and things in general relating to slavery, Kansas and the colored population. Gerrit Smith and Fred Douglass were the principal speakers. Smith said, according to the New York Courier, "he had done bleeding to the society. It had cost him now over \$5,000, whereas the Society had only raised \$1,500." He said it was "riding a free horse to death," and he would no longer stand it; that he had got note after note discounted last fall for the purpose of raising funds for Kansas, and he didn't know where it had gone, and he didn't see that the Society was any better for it. He said in conclusion, that he had done; that he was tired, disgusted, and needed sleep, and if there was no other question before the house, he would declare the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Democrat, alluding to the fight of laboring men from the suspended shops and factories of the East to the West, rejoices that Kansas, uncontaminated with negro slavery, may be the refuge of these unemployed men. It says:

The white laborers of the North and South will now see, more clearly than ever before, how immediate and personal their interest is, in shutting up our public domain against the contamination and ruin of negro slavery. So long as this heritage is kept for freemen, it is a refuge in times of disaster, and the white men will not suffer politicians to barter it off for a mass of pottage.

WONDERFUL REVOLUTION IN GEORGIA.

While the Americans have gained in nearly every county in the State, one, the most remarkable, political change is that in the Eighth District. Two years ago Mr. Stephens carried it by a majority of 2729. In the counties heard from (all but Elbert) his majority at the late election is 983; add 200 majority for Elbert, which is a liberal allowance, it is increased to 1183; which, taken from his majority in 1855, shows a loss of fifteen hundred and forty six votes, or a fraction over 140 to the county.—Savannah Republican.

Morris B. Johnson, a printer in the St. Louis Democrat Office, took chloroform for the tooth ache and died in consequence. He was but 21 years of age and but recently married.

The Great Eastern steaming ship is to be launched on the 2d of November.

The Struggle in Kansas.

After all the fierce agitation with which the whole country, North and South, has been convulsed in regard to the affairs in Kansas, it appears that the slavery question was not actually an issue in the recent election there. The candidates of both parties were on the same side of that question. All of the Democratic candidates are free State men; and were publicly pledged to act as such should they be elected. The struggle was merely for party success, and, had the Democrats been victorious, the result as to the exclusion of slavery from Kansas would be precisely the same as it will be now when the victory has fallen on the side of the Republicans.

What, therefore, has the South gained by the terrible agitation of the slavery question which distinguished the last Presidential campaign and absorbed all other considerations. The event has proved that the success of Democracy or Republicanism was a mere choice of free-soil administrations. The Democratic party was bereft of all semblance of nationality, a vast sectional party was built up in the North, the election of Mr. Fillmore, the only candidate whose success promised any hope of a truly national and conservative administration, was prevented by a see-saw game of "no chance for Fillmore," which was shouted and echoed and re-echoed from both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, but the South has gained nothing and the whole country has lost much. The Democratic administration, and the Democratic organs, and the Democratic leaders have coldly turned their backs upon the South to whom they made such magnificent promises, and now carelessly shout, "Let go Kansas," rather than allow the prospect of future Democratic successes to be marred. Visions of proud offices and plump treasury pickings have obliterated from the memory of the Democracy all the false promises made during the canvass to win the support of the South, but never intended to be fulfilled. Republicanism has raised its treasonable cry of "Let the Union slide," rather than slavery should not be excluded from Kansas, but Kansas remains, just as it was before all this dreadful commotion, dedicated to free-soilism. The bonds of the Union have been weakened, and strained almost to breaking, the patriotic spirits of the people have been debased, desolation and distress and confusion are spread abroad over the land, but what has been gained? Nothing, literally nothing but the opportunity for Democratic partisans to fill the public offices and fatten themselves at the public crib. The whole of this terrible agitation has been a great cry for little wool. It was the labor of the mountain to bring forth a ridiculous mouse.—The South went fishing for a whale and caught a sprat. The moral of all this is plain. No Northern man can fail to see it. No Southern man should ever forget it. The agitation of the slavery question is alike unprofitable to both sections, and fraught with danger to the whole Union, and no party should be trusted or countenanced by the people of either section, which tries to make the slavery question a political issue, or relies for success upon appeals to sectional prejudices. These have been done by the Democracy and the Republicans. They have presented no other issue to the people. The very essence of their organization renders them incapable of presenting any other issue, and the seal of popular condemnation of their unpatriotic and denationalizing course should be promptly set upon them both by the repudiation of them by the conservative masses of the people.—Louisville Journal.

WHEN A LADY MAY WITH PERFECT PROPRIETY USE A HORSE WHIP.—A lady named Mary Jane Jewett was recently driving alone near Brimfield, Conn., when a scoundrel stepped from the woods, seized her horse by the head, and commanded her to alight. The only answer to this request was a tremendous cut from the lady's whip on the horse's flank, which caused the animal to spring forward in terror, throwing the blackguard to the ground, and dragging the carriage over his neck. He was badly bruised, but managed to crawl away.

TRUST LANDS IN KANSAS.—The Washington Union of the 20th ult., says: The acting Commissioner of Indian affairs transmitted this morning to the Commissioner of the General Land Office all the papers in his possession relating to the lands in Kansas held by the Government in trust for the Indians. Large sales of these lands have recently been made, and the possession of the papers will enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue patents to the purchasers.

A CONTRAST.—In 1857, when the business world was convulsed to its centre, under the effects of a monetary crisis, this country imported from abroad, during the year over eight million dollars worth of breadstuffs. In 1857, when we are experiencing symptoms of a similar revulsion, we have a surplus of upwards of thirty millions value of breadstuffs for export. This difference is decidedly encouraging.

MINNESOTA ELECTION.—The St. Paul Pioneer of the 20th says, "the returns are coming in slowly; but enough have been received to assure us that the Democracy of Minnesota have made a clear sweep, electing the whole State ticket, and a handsome majority in both branches of the Legislature. This result secures two Democratic U. S. Senators, to offset one probably lost in Iowa.

A writer in the Guernsey (O.) Times says: "Should ever the colored man be permitted to vote, they (the Locos) will be the first peepies to hug the negro round the neck, ask him for his vote and drink his whiskey.

WHAT TOM FORD HAS COME TO.—Lieutenant Governor Tom Ford headed a committee at Mansfield, on Friday, to mob a broker from Cleveland, who went there to draw money from the bank located there.

The St. Paul Pioneer seems to give up that unless the Democratic counties in the southern part of Minnesota have done better than St. Paul, Ramsey, Republican candidate for Governor, must be elected.

The Senate of Ohio will stand 19 Democrats to 16 Republicans.—The House 62 Democrats to 45 Republicans.